For which permits were granted by the Delhi Administration are as unders—

Name of the mine/quarry	Date of accident	No. of persons killed
1. Kusumpur Bajri Mine of M/s. Starke & Co.	14-3-1985	one
2. Kusumpur Stone Mine M/s. Starke & Co.	16-11-1985	one
3. Bhati Mine of M/s. Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation .	23-11-1985	one

Prosecution action has been initiated against the persons responsible in the first two cases. The third accident was a case of misadventure for which no person could be considered responsible.

Regular inspections of mines are carried out by offices of the Directorate General of Mines Safety so as to ensure safe mining practices.

Narcotics seized on Gujarat-Maharashtra border

134. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether narcotics haul worth about 100 million rupees in the international market was made by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in a tiny village on Gujarat-Maharashtra border on January 8|9, 1986;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the number of persons apprehended in this connection; and

(c) whether any smuggler's gang has been unearthed as a result there of, and if so, *their modus operandi?*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) Reports received by the Government indicate that on 8/9-1-1986, in pursuance of an information, officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bombay Zonal Unit, searched a farmhouse near Talasari village, on the national highway No. 8. Thane District, Maharashtra State. As a result, large quantities of hashish, heroin and mandrax tablets were found concealed under bales of hay. On examination, 4565 of hashish 602.5 Kgs. of heroin and 4 Kgs. of Mandrax tablets were recovered seized under the Customs Act, 1962 and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. From the Markings on the packages of the herion and some slabs of hashish, it appears that the narcotics are of foreign origin. In the follow-up action. certain premises at Vapi and Bombay were search. In this connection, 5 persons were detained for interrogation. The main person behind this racket who was wanted in connection with COFEPOSA detention order issued against him in 1983 and was absconding has also surrendered and has been detained.

Trade agreement with Pakistan

135. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh visited Pakistan in January this year to explore possibilities of long term trade agreement with the country and improving bilateral trade;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the visit;

(c) what are the details of the items of import and export to be covered by the above agreement; and

(d) what follow up action is being contemplated to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Joint minutes were signed incorporating the following:

(1) existing trade between the public sector agencies of the two countries should at least double during the current year;

(2) a joint business committee of the Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India and Pakistan be set up so as to promote industrial collaboration and trade between the two countries;

(3) a meeting of the representative of the two Governments be held to formulate specific guidelines to govern the setting up of Joint Ventures in the two countries.

Besides the above the Government of Pakistan agreed to permit its private sector trade to directly trade with India in 42 commodities, trade in which, hitherto, was restricted to their public sector agencies. The list of commodities is given in the statement (*See* below).

(d) Senior officials of the two Governments would meet shortly to review action on the minutes and take follow-up action.

Statement

List of Items for Private Sector Imports from India

S. No.	Description of items
1	Tea (Q.R.)
2	Wood and Timber
3.	Betel Leaves (Q.R.)
4	Betel nuts (Q.R.)
5.	Ginger
6.	Tamarind
7.	Seed-vegetable fruits and flowers
8.	Vegetable plants for dyeing
9.	Cutch and gambier
10.	Essential oils
11.	Books (Technical, professional and religious only)
12.	Spices excluding chillies, turmeric and cumin seeds
13.	Steel strips for manufacture of razor blades
14.	Viscose, fibre and yarn
15.	Ferro alloys
16.	Calculators, calculating machine
17.	Ball bearings (permissible sizes only)
18.	Lifts and escalators
19.	Cane planter
20.	Cutter binder
21.	Potato/onion diggers
22.	Rice sprout transplanters
23.	Rotary cutters
24.	Rotavaters
25.	Spinner Broadcasters
26.	Drilling rigs
27.	Postal franking machines
28.	Carbon electrodes
29.	Compressor units for Airconditioning Plants
30.	Compressor units for domestic refrigerators
31.	Fire engines
32.	Microscopes and other Lab Instruments
33.	Felt for paper mills

S. No.	Description of items
34.	Phthalic (Raw materials for synthetic resin)
35.	Citric acid
36.	Lactic acid
37.	Saccharine
38.	Aluminium powder and paste
39.	Cash registers incorporating calculating devices
40.	Duplicating machines
41.	Bidi leaves
42.	Onions.

Illegal trade across Indo-Pak border

136. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the volume of illegal trade across the Indo-Pak border and the smuggling activities between the two countries during the last three years, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(b) how far the recent trade agreement signed between the two countries is likely to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Smuggling being a clandestine activity, no reasonable estimate of the extent of smuggling across the Indo-Pakistan border is feasible.

(b) It is expected that as the trade between the two countries increase and restrictions on trading between private parties of two countries are removed, smuggling on the Indo-Pak border would come down.

Withdrawal of voluntary price control on Vanaspati

137. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL:
DR. LOKESH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the withdrawal of voluntary control on the prices of Vanaspati and whether it will lead to higher prices;

(b) whether prices have gone up as a result thereof;

(c) how do Government propose to keep a watch over its price to ensure adequate availability of Vanaspati at reasonable rates;

(d) whether a code of conduct for the new pattern of pricing and distribution of Vanaspati has been evolved by the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association; and

(e) if not, what other mechanism has been evolved by Government to protect the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) For minuimising controls and keeping in view the satisfactory availability and reasonable price of vanaspati, the voluntary price agreement was withdrawn in January, 1986.

(b) The prices of vanaspati are, by and large, ruling at a reasonable level. Due to reduction in the percentage incorporation of imported oils and consequent increase in the prices of indigenous oils, a few brands of vanaspati are selling at price slightly higher than those ruling at the time of discontinuance of price agreement.

(c) A watch is being kept at market price of vanaspati through officials of the Director of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and